

EXHIBIT

15

LAWS OF MISSOURI,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF JEFFERSON,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

(REGULAR SESSION.)

BY AUTHORITY.



JEFFERSON CITY:
STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1883.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons doing a commission business in this state who shall receive cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities consigned or shipped to him or them for sale on commission, and who shall wilfully make a false return to his or their consignor or shipper, in an account of sale or sales of any such cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities made and rendered by such person or persons for and to such consignor or shipper, either as to weights or prices, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or by fine not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months.

Approved April 2, 1883.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: CONCEALED WEAPONS.

AN ACT to amend section 1274, article 2, chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, entitled "Of Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

SECTION 1. Carrying concealed weapon, etc.. penalty for increased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 1274 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the word "twenty" before the word "five" in the sixteenth line of said section, and by striking out the word "one" in the same line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two," and by striking out the word "three" in the seventeenth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: Section 1274. If any person shall carry concealed, upon or about his person, any deadly or dangerous weapon, or shall go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room or place where people are assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose other than for militia drill or meetings called under the militia law of this state, having upon or about his person any kind of fire arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot or other deadly weapon, or shall in the presence of one or more persons exhibit any such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall directly or indirectly sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 5, 1883.

ACTS,
RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS
OF THE
FIFTEENTH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

SESSION BEGUN ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY
OF JANUARY, A. D. 1889.

PRESCOTT
OFFICE OF THE COURIER,
1889

SEC. 3 This Act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 13.

AN ACT

Defining and Punishing Certain Offenses Against the Public Peace.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. If any person within any settlement, town, village or city within this Territory shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword-cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the County in which he is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.

SEC. 2. The preceding article shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor as a peace officer or policeman, or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on ones own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack upon legal process.

SEC. 3. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this Territory are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or

LAWS OF ARIZONA.

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other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword-cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of a knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the County the weapon or weapons so found on his person.

SEC. 4. The preceding article shall not apply to peace officers, or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of Articles 1 and 3, may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer and carried before the nearest Justice of the Peace for trial; and any peace officer who shall fail or refuse to arrest such person on his own knowledge, or upon information from some credible person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. Persons traveling may be permitted to carry arms within settlements or towns of the Territory for one-half hour after arriving in such settlements or town, and while going out of such towns or settlements; and Sheriffs and Constables of the various Counties of this Territory and their lawfully appointed deputies may carry weapons in the legal discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each and every hotel, boarding house and drinking saloon, to keep posted up in a conspicuous place in his bar room, or reception room if there be no bar in the house, a plain notice to travelers to divest themselves of their weapons in accordance with Section 9 of this Act, and the Sheriffs of the various Counties shall notify the keepers of hotels, boarding houses and drinking saloons in their respective Counties of their duties under this law, and if after such notification any keeper of a hotel, boarding house or drinking saloon, shall fail to keep notices posted as required by this Act, he shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be fined in the sum of five dollars to go to the County Treasury.

SEC. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect upon the first day of April, 1889.

Approved March 18, 1889.

THE
STATUTES OF OKLAHOMA

1890.

Compiled under the supervision and direction of Robert Martin,
Secretary of the Territory,

—BY—

WILL T. LITTLE, L. G. PITMAN and R. J. BARKER,

—FROM—

The Laws Passed by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA:
THE STATE CAPITAL PRINTING CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
1891.

(2430) § 6. Every person who, with intent to extort any money or other property from another, sends to any person any letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not, expressing or implying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as is specified in the second section of this article, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually obtained by means of such threat. Chap. 25.
Sending threatening letter.

(2431) § 7. Every person who unsuccessfully attempts by means of any verbal threat such as is specified in the second section of this article, to extort money or other property from another is guilty of a misdemeanor. Attempting to export money.

ARTICLE 47.—CONCEALED WEAPONS.

SECTION.

1. Prohibited weapons enumerated.
2. Same.
3. Minors.
4. Public officials, when privileged.
5. Arms, when lawful to carry.

SECTION.

6. Degree of punishment.
7. Public buildings and gatherings.
8. Intent of persons carrying weapons.
9. Pointing weapon at another.
10. Violation of certain sections.

(2432) § 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided. Prohibited weapons enumerated.

(2433) § 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided. Same.

(2434) § 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within this Territory, to sell or give to any minor any of the arms or weapons designated in sections one and two of this article. Minors.

(2435) § 4. Public officers while in the discharge of their duties or while going from their homes to their place of duty, or returning therefrom, shall be permitted to carry arms, but at no other time and under no other circumstances: *Provided, however,* That if any public officer be found carrying such arms while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article as though he were a private person. Public officials, when privileged.

(2436) § 5. Persons shall be permitted to carry shot-guns or rifles for the purpose of hunting, having them repaired, or for killing animals, or for the purpose of using the same in public muster or military drills, or while travelling or removing from one place to another, and not otherwise. Arms, when lawful to carry.

(2437) § 6. Any person violating the provisions of any one of the foregoing sections, shall on the first conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or both at the discretion of the court. On the second and every subsequent con- Degree of punishment.

Chap. 25. viction, the party offending shall on conviction be fined¹ not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months or both, at the discretion of the court.

(2438) § 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a peace officer, to carry into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into any ball room, or to any social party or social gathering, or to any election, or to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or to any political convention, or to any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.

(2439) § 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this Territory to carry or wear any deadly weapons or dangerous instrument whatsoever, openly or secretly, with the intent or for the avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man.

(2440) § 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons either in anger or otherwise.

(2441) § 10. Any person violating the provisions of section seven, eight or nine of this article; shall on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three not more than twelve months.

ARTICLE 48.—FALSE PERSONATION AND CHEATS.

SECTION.

1. False impersonation, punishment for.
2. False impersonation and receiving money.
3. Personating officers and others.
4. Unlawful wearing of grand army badge.
5. Fines, how paid.
6. Obtaining property under false pretenses.

SECTION.

7. False representation of charitable purposes.
8. Falsely representing banking corporations.
9. Using false check.
10. Holding mock auction.

Punishment for false impersonation.

(2442) § 1. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character, either:

First. Marries or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation toward another, with or without the connivance of such other person; or,

Second. Becomes bail or surety for any party, in any proceeding whatever, before any court or officer authorized to take such bail or surety; or,

Third. Subscribes, verifies, publishes, acknowledges or proves, in the name of another person, any written instrument, with intent that the same may be delivered or used as true; or,

Fourth. Does any other act whereby, if it were done by the person falsely personated, he might in any event become liable to any suit or prosecution, or to pay any sum of money, or to incur any charge, forfeiture or penalty, or whereby any benefit might accrue to the party personating, or to any other person.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF
ARIZONA TERRITORY

CONTAINING ALSO

THE LAWS PASSED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES, THE ORGANIC LAW OF ARIZONA
AND THE AMENDMENTS OF CON-
GRESS RELATING THERETO.

1901

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI
PRESS OF E. W. STEPHENS
1901

saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and, in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the county in which he is convicted the weapon or weapons so carried.

Peace officers
and militiamen may
carry.

386. The preceding section shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor as a peace officer or policeman, or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack upon legal process.

Carrying certain
weapons to
church.

387. If any person shall go into church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party or social gathering, or to any election precinct, on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this territory are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to minister or to perform any other public duty, or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife or any other kind of a knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on his person.

Peace officers
not included.

388. The preceding section shall not apply to peace officers or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated.

Violators may
be arrested, how.

389. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 382 and 385 may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer and carried before the nearest justice of the peace for trial; and any peace officer who shall fail or refuse to arrest such person on his own knowledge, or upon information from some credible person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Travelers may
carry arms, when.

390. Persons traveling may be permitted to carry arms within settlements or towns of the territory, for one-half hour after arriving in such settlements or towns, and while going out of such towns or

Laws, Resolutions and Memorials

OF THE

STATE OF MONTANA

PASSED AT THE

...EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION...

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

HELD AT HELENA, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF SAID STATE, COMMENCING JANUARY 5th, 1903, and ENDING MARCH 5th, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Helena, Montana:
STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY,



Legislative Stationers, Printers and Binders
1903

CHAPTER XXXV.

An Act to prohibit unlawful carrying of concealed weapons, to provide penalties for violations of this act and to define the meaning of the term concealed weapons.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1.

Any person in this State who shall carry concealed or partially concealed on or about his person any revolver, pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, or knuckles made of any metal or any hard substance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Carrying weapons concealed or partially concealed about person.

Penalty.

Section 2.

The preceeding section shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor to a police officer or policeman, or person summoned to his aid nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises, or place of business.

Reservation.

Section 3. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show, or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party, or social gathering, or to any election precinct or any place of registration, on the day or days of any election or registration, where any portion of the people of the State are collected to register or vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to perform any public duty, or at any public assembly, and shall have or carry concealed or partially concealed about his person a

Carrying weapons in certain places.

Penalty.

pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, knuckles, or bowie knife, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 4.

Reservation.

The preceding section shall not apply to peace officers or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated. "And any District Judge of any judicial district of the State of Montana, may, upon satisfactory proof being produced before him of the good moral character and peaceable disposition of any person, grant permission to such person to bear concealed or otherwise a "pistol" or "revolver" for such a period of time as such judge may deem necessary."

Permit of District Judge.

Section 5.

Arrest.

Any person violating any of the provisions of sections one and three of this act may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer and carried before the nearest justice of the peace for trial: and any peace officer who shall fail or refuse to arrest such person on his own knowledge, or upon information from some creditable person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Peace officer failing to arrest.

Penalty.

Section 6.

"Concealed weapon" defined.

The term concealed weapons shall be taken to mean any weapon mentioned in the foregoing sections which shall be wholly or partially covered by the clothing or wearing apparel of the person so carrying the weapon.

Section 7.

Act not to apply to county designated by proclamation by Governor.

The provisions of this Act shall not apply to or be in force in any county which the governor may designate by proclamation as a frontier county and liable to incursions by hostile Indians.

Section 8.

All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing
clause

Section 9.

This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

When act
takes effect.

Approved Feby 27th 1903

CHAPTER XXXVI.

An Act to amend Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to confer upon the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings and prosecutions for the disbarment or suspension of Attorneys and Counselors at Law; to provide for appeals to the Supreme Court from judgments rendered by District Courts in such cases; to provide for a stay of such judgments pending appeals therefrom, and to regulate the proceedings on the trial of such appeals.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1.

That Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 402,
Code Civil Pro-
cedure, amend-
ed.

Section 402.

The Supreme Court of the State shall have exclusive jurisdiction to remove or suspend Attorneys and Counselors at law, and an Attorney and Counselor may be removed or suspended, for either of the following causes, arising after his admission to practice.

Supreme Court
has exclusive
jurisdiction of
disbarment pro-
ceedings.

Causes.

1.

His conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction is conclusive evidence.

Conviction of
felony or misde-
meanor.
Record of con-
viction conclu-
sive evidence.

2.

Wilful disobedience or violation of an order of the

Disobedience of
order of Court.